

MAY LICENSE SOFT DRINKS

FIFTH CLASS CITIES MAY AU-
THORIZE SALE OF PROHI-
BITION BEVERAGES.

LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Death Blow Dealt to Soft Drink Re-
tailers Selling Drinks Containing
Small Percentage Alcohol.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Frankfort, Ky.—The provision of Chapter 94 of the Acts of 1912, excepting from the prohibition of the sale of liquor in "dry" territory beverages on which the United States government does not require the payment of a special tax on retail liquor dealers, is unconstitutional, in the opinion of Assistant Attorney General M. M. Logan, who so advised A. T. Byron, Mayor of Owensville. Mr. Logan takes the view that the provision violates Section 60 of the Constitution, which declares that the General Assembly shall not delegate its authority or pass a law to take effect upon the approval of any other authority than the General Assembly itself. By excepting from the operation of the local option prohibition beverages, for the sale of which the government does not levy a special tax, he thinks the General Assembly has delegated to Congress the authority to determine what beverages can be sold in local option territory in Kentucky.

Mayor Byron wrote to ask for a construction of the law relating to the licensing of the sale of soft drinks. Mr. Logan said "the city has a right to impose a license on persons engaged in selling soft drinks, but such a license would not authorize such persons to sell a concoction that would produce intoxication."

Forests To Be Patrolled.

State Forester J. E. Barton and J. G. Peters, of the Federal Bureau of Forestry, practically agreed upon a system of forest patrols and a plan for fire prevention. The state is to be divided into ten districts. Districts eight, nine and ten, embracing the mountain section of Eastern Kentucky and the watersheds of the large streams, will be patrolled during the latter part of September, all of October and November and the first half of December by thirty men at an approximate expense of \$6,400, half of which will be paid by the government and half by the state. One patrolman in each county in the mountains is the plan, half of them to be appointed guards in the Federal Forest Service, to serve as State Fire Wardens without pay, and the other half to be State Fire Wardens. In other sections where the danger is not so great, two or more counties will be looked after by one fire warden. In his recommendation to the State Board of Forestry, Mr. Barton suggests the organization by private landowners in the mountains of fire protection associations, to co-operate with the state and federal governments.

Trying to Aid Kentuckian.

Representative Arthur B. Rouse received word from the War Department that Frank Houston, for whom he was trying to secure a jury trial on the Panama Canal Zone, has already been tried and sentenced on May 1 to ten years in prison. Houston formerly lived in Boone county. Houston was convicted of manslaughter. It was claimed in his defense that the man killed had violated the sacredness of his home. Under the Panama law he had to stand trial before a single judge, and Mr. Rouse was anxious to have President Wilson issue an executive order granting him a jury trial. The War Department at the request of Mr. Rouse cabled to Panama to ask if there was any reason why a jury trial should not be granted, and received a reply that the trial was over. Mr. Rouse was kept in ignorance of the real situation because of the slowness of the mails. He will now take steps to have the case reopened and a new trial before a jury granted.

Qualifications of Candidates.

Addressing a letter to J. A. Hamilton, Jr., clerk of Metcalfe county, Assistant Attorney-General Logan held in response to an inquiry that if a candidate for office possessed the legal qualifications required to assume the office when he was sworn in he did not have to possess them in order to become a candidate in the state primary. The question was asked concerning a candidate for county attorney, who will not have been licensed practicing attorney for two years when the primary is held, but will have been a licensed practicing attorney for two years when he is sworn into office if nominated and elected.

Friends Welcome Collector Marshall.

Ben Marshall, the newly-appointed collector of internal revenue for the Seventh district, was greeted by a great throng of friends upon his arrival and was escorted to his home by a concourse of automobiles, cabs and marchers, carrying transparencies and headed by a band. The parade stopped at the Franklin county court house, where Assistant Atty. Gen. Charles Morris, former Commonwealth's Attorney R. B. Franklin and Charles Howe welcomed Mr. Marshall in behalf of the citizens.

Anti-Hog Cholera Serum.

A report which has just been made from the office of the State Veterinarian Department, which is connected with the Kentucky Experiment Station, includes the following statements: "The use of anti-hog cholera serum has established itself with the swine breeders. The loss from this disease alone would cover its deficit in the State Treasury. The demand for this serum is about four times the capacity of the experiment station laboratory to produce it. In the past three years qualified men have vaccinated 20,000 hogs for Kentucky farmers at a nominal price. This work has necessitated from one to five experts in the field, whose services have been free to the owners, their expenses having been paid by the experiment station. This work of stamping out cholera has saved the farmers large sums of money, and, in order to make it available to every swine owner, the qualified veterinarians are being commissioned to administer serum in their respective territories. The serum is furnished by the experiment station at a figure below the cost of production. "The eradication of bovine tuberculosis is making headway. Many towns realize this source of danger and have sanitary codes that necessitate the tuberculin testing of all dairy cattle supply milk for human consumption. This was first inaugurated by the State Board of Health, and the dairymen and cattle owners now realize the importance of having their herds free from tuberculosis. The law allows no indemnity for diseased cattle, and the problem of eradication is purely a public health and a public-spirited problem. The owners are to be commended for the manner in which they have cleaned their herds of this disease."

Baptists Honor Kentuckians.

The sixty-seventh annual convention of the Southern Baptists in session at St. Louis elected the following officers: Rev. Dr. Edwin C. Dargan, Macon, Ga., president; M. H. Wolf, Dallas, Rev. A. G. Washburn, McAlester, Okla.; I. B. Tigrift, Jackson, Miss., and William Ellison, Richmond, Va., vice presidents; Rev. Dr. Lansing Burrows, Americus, Ga., and Rev. Oliver Fuller Gregory, Staunton, Va., secretaries; George W. Norton, Louisville, Ky., treasurer, and William P. Harvey, Harrodsburg, Ky., auditor. The general board of the Women's Missionary Union Training School of Louisville, at its annual meeting, reported that the young women trained in that school were now filling missionary posts in eight foreign fields. An expert valuation of \$13,000 was placed on their property. A settlement house is being conducted in Louisville in connection with the school for the benefit of the home missionary workers. Special attention was given to the subject of missionary work among the negroes of the southern states, and it was decided to build and equip a theological seminary for the education of negro Baptist preachers. This school will be located in Louisville, where the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, under the leadership of the Rev. Dr. E. Y. Mullins, is located, and Dr. Mullins will have the supervision of the work of the colored school.

Excavating for Goebel's Statue.

Workmen have begun excavating for the foundation of the heroic bronze statue of William Goebel to be erected in the center of the approach at the foot of the steps leading to the capitol. An appropriation of \$20,000 was made by the general assembly for this purpose in 1902, and C. H. Niehaus, the famous New York sculptor, made the model. The standing figure of Goebel will be placed on a bronze base, nearly nine feet above the ground. The pedestal, of Tennessee marble, will be supported by a granite base. The base and pedestal will arrive in about ten days, but it is not known when the statue will come. As soon as the excavation is completed a concrete foundation three feet deep will be laid for the base.

No Warrants Issued.

State Auditor Bosworth decided that he would not issue warrants for appropriations for the State University and State Normal Schools until the Court of Appeals passes upon the suit of the State Experiment Station to compel the auditor to issue warrants for the appropriation of the recent legislature to that institution. In the case of Newman, chairman of the State Fair Board, against Rhea, state treasurer, the Appellate Court held that when warrants were issued they must be stamped interest-bearing if they are for an appropriation to support a state institution.

Kentucky Students Get Degrees.

Among the successful candidates for the Bachelor of Science degree at Sheffield Scientific school of Yale are: Nathan Peixotto, W. Bloom, Louisville; Julian Albert Campbell (B. A. Ogden college, 1911), of Bowling Green, and John Means Seaton, of Ashland. They will receive their degrees at Yale commencement June 18.

Authorize New Appointments.

The Sinking Fund Commission authorized R. C. Terrell, Good Roads Commissioner, to make the following appointments: Bridge engineer, four months, \$150 a month; first assistant highway engineer, \$125 a month; second assistant highway engineer, six months, \$100 a month; clerk, \$75 a month; draftsman, four months, \$50 a month. N. J. Carroll, of State University, Lexington, was appointed bridge engineer.

FLIES TO CUBA FROM FLORIDA

Aviator Wins \$10,000 for Successful Air Trip Over Ocean.

THREATENED BY WINDSTORM

Domingo Rosillo Carried Through Streets by Admirers to the National Palace, Where He Was Congratulated.

Havana, May 19.—In a flight which compares in daring with any other ever made on the North American continent, Domingo Rosillo, an obscure young Cuban aviator, flew over the Gulf of Mexico from Key West, Fla., 90 miles away, to Havana in a Moisant aeroplane, winning the \$10,000 prize offered by the municipal council.

Flew Through Windstorm.

Rosillo left Key West at 5:35 and landed here at 8:15, after an adventurous trip through a windstorm, which at times threatened to wreck his machine.

Congratulated by President.

Rosillo flew over the city after passing Morro castle and landed in the plaza, where an immense crowd had gathered. The aviator was picked up by his admirers and carried through the streets on their shoulders. At the National palace President Gomez personally congratulated him. Rosillo will receive a prize from the president.

MEET DISASTER IN FAR NORTH

All Members of Schroeder-Stanz Expedition Either Dead or Lost in the Arctic.

Christiania, Norway, May 19.—Disaster has befallen the German scientific expedition under Lieutenant Schroeder-Stanz, all the members of the party being either dead or lost in the Arctic wastes, according to a report received here from the commander of the Norwegian relief party, which has been searching for them. The report says that Lieutenant Schroeder-Stanz, the commander of the expedition, is missing, that Dr. Detmors and Dr. Molser were drowned, Eberhard was frozen to death and Stave died of illness. No trace of the other members of the expedition could be found and it is believed none of them has survived. Lieutenant Schroeder-Stanz' expedition started into the Arctic regions about a year ago and expected to remain there three or four years.

NEW YORK GIVES PARADE

Annual Municipal Street Pageant Is Viewed by Tens of Thousands of Spectators.

New York, May 19.—The annual municipal street pageant, intended to illustrate how Father Knickerbocker spends millions of dollars yearly for the benefit and welfare of the people, was given and was voted a success by the tens of thousands of spectators who lined the route of the procession. The center of attraction for the youngsters was the park department division, which included a number of regulation circus cages containing animals from the zoo. Hattie, the talented Central park elephant, marched proudly at the head of the menagerie.

"ARSON SQUAD" AGAIN ACTIVE

Occupied Residence at Cambridge and Laboratory Damaged—Bomb Found in Station.

London, England, May 19.—Militant suffragettes made a slight change in their arson campaign. Instead of setting fire to unoccupied houses they attempted to destroy a tenanted residence at Cambridge. The interior woodwork was damaged and one of the university laboratories adjoining it also suffered.

Another canister of gunpowder and slugs was found at Boxmoor station, in Hertfordshire, on the London & Northwestern railway.

Must Test Water on Carriers.

Washington, May 19.—Water provided for passengers on railroad trains and inland steamers engaged in interstate traffic must be examined and approved by a state or municipal authority, according to a ruling just handed down by the public health service. Ice that comes in contact with drinking water also must be tested and found pure. Protection of passengers from disease is the aim of the ruling.

Mrs. Hill Gives Oldest Man Bouquet.

St. Paul, Minn., May 19.—A. L. Larpenteur, this state's oldest man and a territorial pioneer, celebrated his ninetieth birthday here. He has been a resident of the city more than 65 years. Among remembrances received by him was a bouquet sent by Mrs. James J. Hill.

Sons of Revolution Meet.

Chicago, May 19.—The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution opened its annual meeting at the Congress hotel today. The society will close its meeting with a banquet tomorrow night.

SHOW FARMERS HOW

BETTER METHODS OF MARKETING TO BE TAUGHT BY THE GOVERNMENT.

NEW BUREAU IS PROPOSED

Co-operative Selling by Farmers Will Result in Great Benefits Not Only to the Producer but to the Consumer as Well.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—There is now in the agricultural department a new division known as the "rural organization service." Its chief, T. N. Carver, who has just been appointed, was until recently a professor at Harvard university. If Secretary of Agriculture Houston has his way, Professor Carver probably will be made the chief of another new bureau to be known as the "bureau of markets." There is already a bureau of markets' organization, but it is unofficial, and Mr. Houston will ask congress to give definite approval with a definite appropriation for a bureau of this kind.

Just what the new service will do in detail has not yet been determined, but it is well known that a primary duty will be to study the economics of the marketing of products. It is known that Secretary of Agriculture Houston, with the complete sympathy of President Wilson, will interest himself particularly in an attempt to cut down the cost of living by cutting out inefficient and unbusinesslike methods in marketing the products of the farm. Dr. George K. Holmes, who is the statistician of the division of production and distribution, has found out that the consumer pays for his vegetables, fruit, poultry and dairy products about twice as much as the farmer receives for them.

What Farmer Should Do. Dr. Holmes has said on this matter: "A survey of the systems of marketing farm products clearly discovers what the farmers can best do to their advantage. They must associate themselves together for the purpose of assembling their individual contributions of products, to consider means of shipping in carload lots, of obtaining market news at places to which it is practicable to send their products, to sell in a considerable number of markets if not in many markets, and to secure the various other economic gains of associative selling. But farmers need some help in establishing associations. They always need a leader for such purposes, and there may be no leader.

"A division of markets could perform excellent service in helping farmers to help themselves to organize marketing associations. These associations could either handle their products until sold in various markets or could ship their products to a non-co-operative marketing agency, which would take charge of the entire business of distributing from a central receiving point.

"It seems not always feasible to market products co-operatively, or, at any rate, the producers are not always disposed to do so. However, that may be, there are many non-co-operative marketing agencies in this country that are performing excellent service for farmers, and some of them are doing business of immense proportions. A division of markets, equipped with a corps of competent field agents, could get into touch with farmers for the purpose of promoting the organization of marketing associations wherever the farmers request assistance or information; the agent could meet the assembled farmers and practically organize them if they desired. It can hardly be doubted that this service can be successfully performed and, eventually, with results greatly beneficial to farmers. The traveling field agents also could perform good service in examining into the affairs of weak and unsuccessful marketing associations and advise changes for their improvement."

To Probe Civil Service. It is virtually settled that there is to be a sweeping investigation of the civil service law under which thousands upon thousands of Americans hold their places. Of course there will be a feeling that the investigation is prompted by the desire of the dominant party to create vacancies for party workers, but it seems likely that any such investigation would affect comparatively few of the holders of minor positions under the civil service, and would strike only a few of the heads, and it would strike nobody if an inquiry should divulge that there is nothing wrong with the system as it stands.

As matters are it seems that nearly everybody in congress, irrespective of party, wants to see the civil service law revised. This is plain because every once in a while criticism is heard of the civil service system from the mouths of Democrats, Republicans and Progressives, while debates are on in either house. The civil service commission always has insisted that non-partisanship methods have been adhered to absolutely in the giving of appointments to men who apply under the civil service law, and the probability is, everybody says, that an investigation will show this to be the fact. The trouble, members say, with the civil service system is not so much that incompetent men get into office, or that favoritism is shown in marking examinations, as that many employees take advantage of the fact that they are under civil service and think they are there for life, to loaf on their jobs, that is, to give just as much working service as they think it

is necessary to give and yet to save their positions.

Practical Knowledge Needed. Men interested in the safeguarding of the civil service law say that it has been shown many times that persons who can pass the best civil service examinations do not always make the best employees. This means, of course, that a good many men have "book learning," which enables them to get into the service by the examination route, but when they get in it is found that their "book learning" is not anywhere near so much service to the government as practical knowledge would be.

More and more the civil service chiefs have attempted to make the examinations practical, but even the best tests of practical knowledge fail at times when they are reduced to question form.

An investigation of the civil service which it is promised will be made, will go deep into all questions, and it is believed that the committee of congress which will conduct the inquiry will be able to recommend new legislation when the next session of congress opens in December. President Wilson, it is said, favors an investigation. As has been said, it is charged that a great many employees under the civil service lose their ambition to work as soon as they are "covered by the law." When it comes to a question of promotion political favoritism still rules, in places in the departments, and so frequently a man who is lazy, if he happens to be a favorite with someone in authority, can get promotion, while an ambitious man doing twice as good work as the other can get no promotion. This is a part of the system which congress says must be changed.

Joys of Official Life. A United States senator told me a few days ago that out of his salary of \$7,500 he was able during the first year of his incumbency to keep for himself only \$2,800. He said that he did not give the money away, but that he was obliged because of the importunities of patronage hunters to spend virtually all of his time which was not spent in the senate chamber, in the work of seeing men in authority in an endeavor to get government places for constituents who thought they deserved them, and that this necessitated his paying the greater part of his salary for extra clerks, stenographers and the like in order that the multitudinous things could be done which a senator is supposed ordinarily to do for himself.

This gives some idea of what a senator or a member of the house has to do when he first comes to Washington. It is especially true just at the present time, when there has been a change of administration. It is probably no exaggeration to say that every Democratic senator and every Democratic member of the house of representatives has in his office 1,000 applications for places under the government, and each maker of an application seemingly believes that he is the only proper person to whom a job should be given.

The patronage business is driving some of the members of congress pretty close to the distraction point. They do not know what to do. They do not like to offend the place seekers, and yet they know that offense in a majority of cases will be taken, for, as one senator put it, "no man or woman believes that any other man or woman should be given the places which the first man and woman have asked for."

Busy Asking for Jobs.

The senator who said that he was able to keep less than \$3,000 of his pay for himself declared that from the day he came to Washington after the new administration was inaugurated he had done little else than tramp the streets or ride in street cars from department to department, asking for a job here and a job there for this man or for that man. The senator said: "I am sick unto death of it and yet I can't help myself, nor is there, as far as I can see, any way out of the whole miserable condition of things."

In about six or eight months it is probable that most of the places, which are now sought by patronage seekers because of the change of administration, will be filled, and the senators and representatives will get some relief, but it must be remembered that there are a great many appointive positions under the government which have a definite term of years to run, and so it is that even after the bulk of the places have been filled there still will be postmaster, collectorships and a dozen or so other positions which will come vacant from time to time, and over which senators and representatives must worry.

Now, when one remembers that there may be a change of administration on March 4, 1917, the whole story of the past two months and of the coming six or eight months will be repeated if another party should come into power, it will be repeated in part if the Democrats remain in power, but with another man than Mr. Wilson as president of the United States.

The wear and tear of the office-seeking business tells not only on senators and representatives, but on the president and on the cabinet officers. Mr. Wilson put up his sign of "no office seekers need apply" long ago, but he must listen to the reports of the cabinet officers on the patronage matter, and act as the court of last resort as between this man and that man. The cabinet officers themselves are obliged to give over several hours every day to the duty of hearing why Melancthon Smith is a much better man for the position of collector of the port of Bethune than is James Simpson.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

LESSON FOR MAY 25.

JOSEPH AND BENJAMIN.

LESSON TEXT—Gen. 43:13, 19, 23-34. GOLDEN TEXT—"He that loveth his brother abideth in the light." I John 2:10.

Jacob's plaintive cry as uttered in verse six of this chapter touches the heart of any father, but God is working out his plan unknown to Jacob. The brothers must have been impressed by Joseph's words that they should dare starvation, and their father's grief and anger, rather than return to Egypt without their brother Benjamin.

Judah, who before had sought to deliver Joseph, now offers to become surety for Benjamin. Thus it was that Jacob was persuaded, but to make as good an impression as possible with this strange Egyptian ruler Jacob directed that in addition to the necessary funds a present also be prepared (43:11), and remembering the strange return of the money before, that this time a double portion be taken. Two words will serve to divide the lesson. Fear and Feasting.

Sought His Brother. I. Fear, vv. 12-25. Ordinarily such an invitation to Joseph's house would be considered a great honor, but in this strange land and possessed by guilty conscience we read, "And the men were afraid." They who so carelessly sold their brother into slavery are themselves fearful of becoming "bondmen." Joseph did seek an occasion against them but it was that he might secure his brother Benjamin (the others were only half-brothers), to abide with him in Egypt. Notice how eagerly they explain the matter of the money in their sacks to the steward. The steward seeks to reassure them by telling them that, "Your God, the God of your father hath given you treasure in your sacks." Indeed God had, but he gave them their blessing through another. Even so we through grace are blessed by means of another who is our Joseph. Christ is constantly seeking to reassure our hearts.

II. Feasting, vv. 26-34. In last week's lesson we beheld these brothers bowing before Joseph even as his dream had indicated (37:5-8) and now a second time they are on their faces before him. They had bragged that it should never be so, "we shall see" (37:20) and indeed they are now seeing. That man who says to God "I will not" in the end is always compelled to do that very thing he in his pride said he would not do. Those who now mock our Joseph will in the end be compelled to do him obeisance, Rom. 14:11; Phil. 2:10. It was that Joseph might gain his brother Benjamin that he made all of these delays in revealing himself to his other brothers. As we have seen Benjamin was Joseph's only full brother 30:22 etc., and had had no part in the conspiracy against Joseph, hence Joseph's heart went out in great love for Benjamin, vv. 29-31. Joseph's tears were no sign of weakness but rather of strength, John 11:35; 2 Tim. 1:4. Such a manifestation of emotion ought never to be suppressed.

Bold Pretense. Joseph knew full well how to control his emotions (v. 31) till the proper time. Joseph (v. 27) is fearful that his father might have passed away yet his question does not reveal his identity. We wonder if there must not have been some suspicion in the minds of these Hebrews when their Egyptian host told the exact order of their respective ages, v. 33 (see also 44:12), and that perhaps Joseph might after all be alive. Doubtless their guilty consciences were again aroused when they beheld their youngest brother singled out for such manifest partiality (v. 34). They, however, made a bold pretense and "drank largely." R. V., making merry to cover their confusion. If their drink caused intoxication we do not know. Anyhow they are not held before us as an example in this particular, nor does the biblical account demand that we defend them in this matter.

This was a strange feast. The sight of Benjamin recalls to Joseph the memories of home and mother and caused him to retire from the presence of his brothers lest he reveal himself through his tears. Returning he restrains his emotions while at the same time his brothers are laboring under the constraint of their fears. What differing emotions haunting memories recall. Joseph's memories fill him with love and tenderness while the brothers are filled with suspicion of the entertainment they are receiving.

The golden text as applied to Joseph reveals the secret of the strength of his character. To abide in the light is to be always true to God. It means to reveal ultimately the meaning of the darkness. All of this comes out more clearly when Joseph at last fully reveals himself to his brothers. To walk in the light alone will enable us to keep the golden rule for "Love is goodness in action." This is a tender lesson to relate to the young and for the older we might discuss such questions as Emotion and Religion. What is it to walk in the light, the intellect and emotions.